

# Extreme Ultraviolet Lithography: EUV

## ◆ Principal

- ⇒ 4X all reflecting mirror scanning projection
- ⇒  $\lambda = 13.4 - 13.5\text{nm}$  (Mo-Si)
- ⇒ N.A. = 0.1 - 0.25 (limit 0.55)

## ◆ Prospects

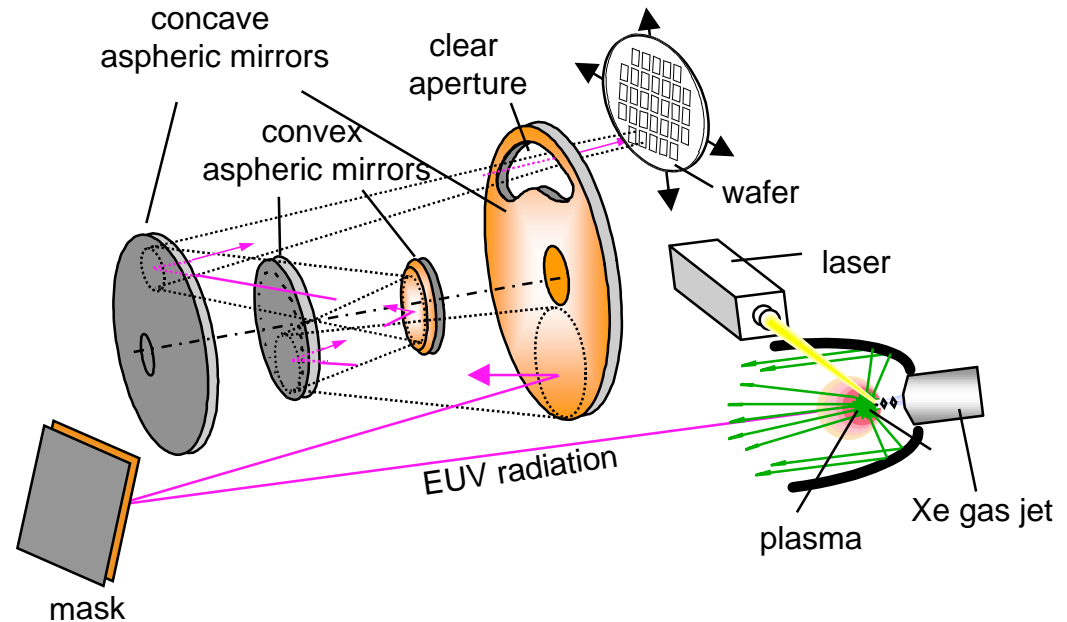
- ⇒ 70nm to  $\sim 35\text{ nm}$  nodes
- ⇒ 40 to 80 wph (300mm)
  - depending on source

## ◆ Problems

- ⇒ Defect free reflection masks
  - repair method issues
- ⇒ Source: power, lifetime (debris)
  - 400W laser MoSi coatings – LPP, DPF, CD, etc. 1500W laser & MoSi coatings
- ⇒ Production resists (modified DUV chemistries)
  - $< 5\text{ mJ/cm}^2$  sensitivity w/ good LER
- ⇒ Mirror quality & optics design (# of mirrors, non-telecentric)

## ◆ Multiple Development efforts

- ⇒ North America - “EUV-LLC” (Intel, Motorola, AMD, Micron, IFX, IBM, National Labs, multiple suppliers), ISMT, others
- ⇒ Europe – EUCLIDIES, LETI, ASML, Zeiss, IFX, Phillips, others
- ⇒ Asia - ASET EUVL (NTT, Atsugi Research Center, Subaru), Nikon, Canon, others



# 1X X-Ray Proximity Lithography

## ◆ Principal

- ⇒ 1X scanning proximity
  - synchrotron source
  - point source
- ⇒ 1X membrane mask

## ◆ Prospects

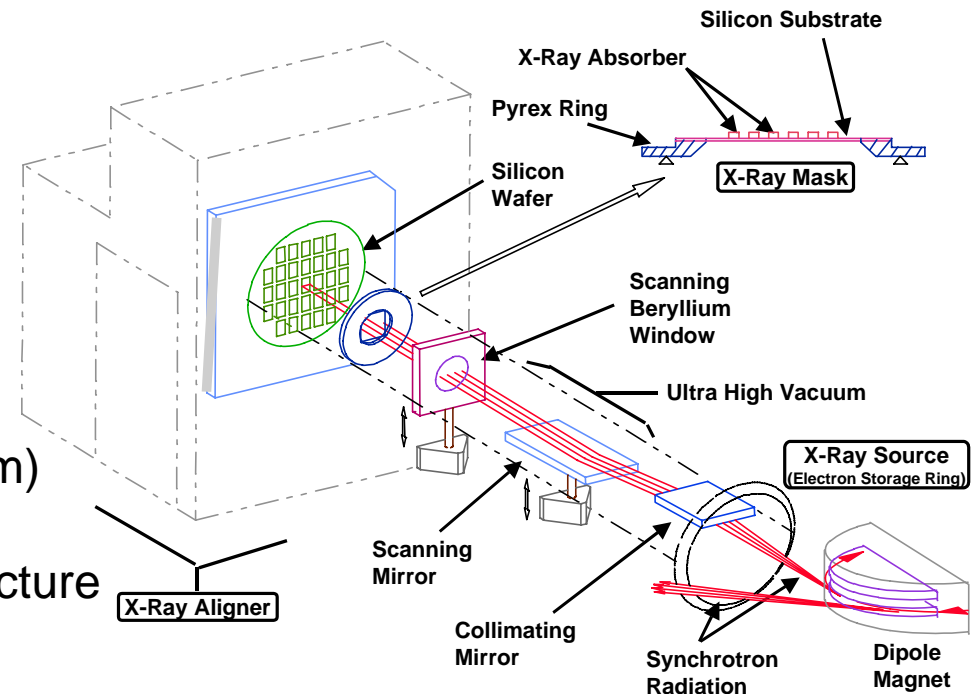
- ⇒ 100nm to 50 nm nodes
- ⇒ Common DUV resists
- ⇒ Large fields (50mm x 50mm)
  - multiple die / fields
- ⇒ Most mature NGL infrastructure

## ◆ Problems

- ⇒ 1X mask requirements
  - 100nm CD writer
  - defect density @ 1X
  - large membrane instabilities
- ⇒ production gap requirements
  - < 10  $\mu\text{m}$  gap for 75nm exposures
- ⇒ source logistics (synchrotron)

## ◆ Multiple development efforts

- ⇒ North American (MIT, Lockheed Sanders, SAL)
- ⇒ Asia - ASET, Mitsubishi, Selete, Canon, etc.



# Electron Projection Lithography: (EPL)

## ◆ Principal

- ⇒ 4X e-beam projection
- ⇒ Sub field mask (stitching)
  - Scalpel scatter W – Cr or TaSiN – Cr
  - PreVail stencil ( $\text{SiO}_2$  – Cr)
- ⇒ Low N.A. = 1 – 3 mrad ( $\sim 0.001$ )

## ◆ Prospects

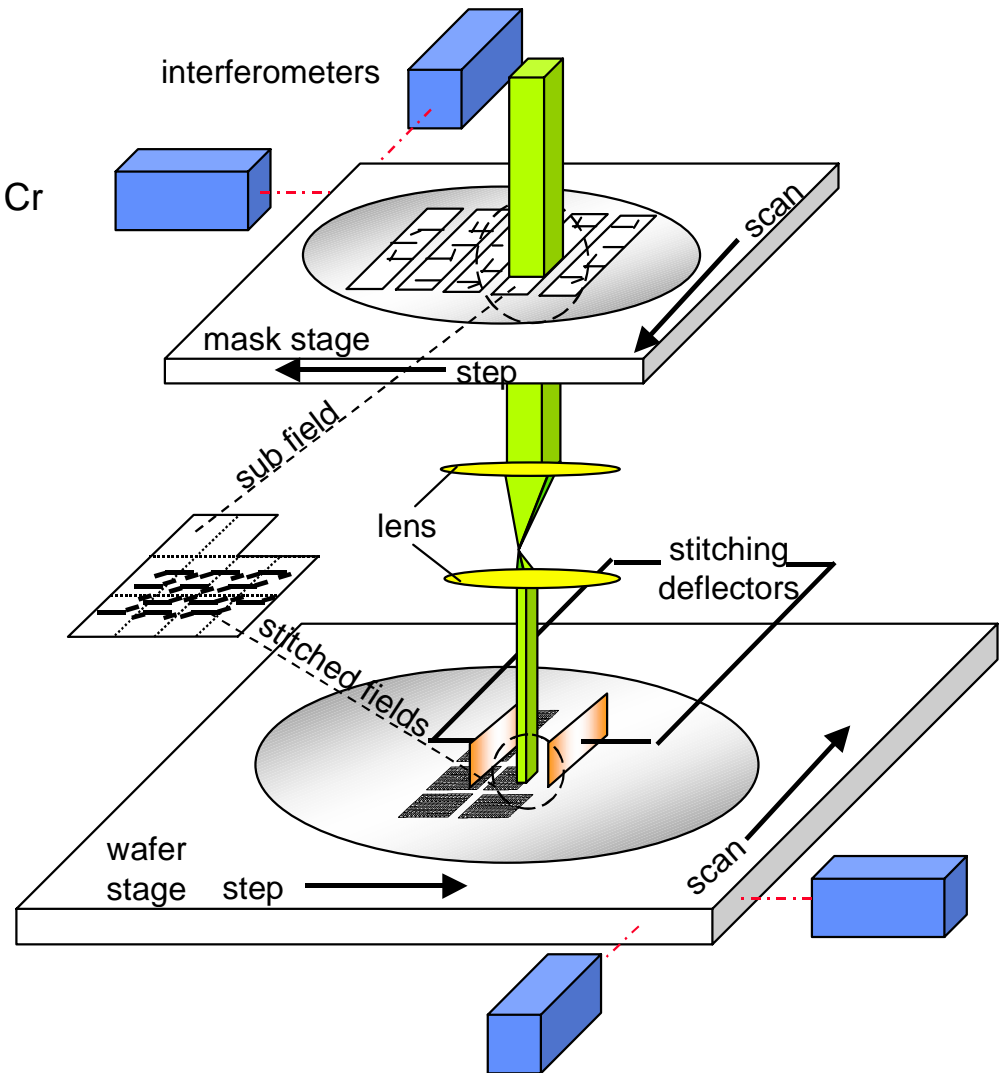
- ⇒ 100nm to 50nm nodes
- ⇒ Large DOF
- ⇒ reticle cost = optical ?
  - linear printing, no OPC needed
  - MEEF =  $\sim 1.0$

## ◆ Problems

- ⇒ Throughput
  - $\sim 30$  wph @ 100 - 70nm (300mm)
  - $\sim 23$  wph @ 50nm (300mm)
  - beam blur & space charge
- ⇒ Wafer heating
  - energy on wafer =  $\sim 1000 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$
  - local temp. rises  $\sim 5$  to  $10^\circ \text{C}$
  - distortion control

## ◆ Multiple development efforts

- ⇒ PreVail - Nikon & IBM – **current efforts**
- ⇒ Scalpel “eLith” AMAT, ASML, Lucent, TI, etc – **disbanded efforts**



# ***Ion Projection Lithography : (IPL)***

## ◆ **Principal**

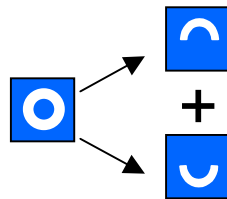
- ➡ 4X ion beam ( $H^+$ ,  $He^+$ ) projection
- ➡ using stencil mask (complimentary)
- ➡ Very low N.A. =  $\sim 0.0005$

## ◆ **Prospects**

- ➡ 70nm to  $\leq 50$ nm nodes
- ➡ higher throughput vs. EPL
  - 35 wph best case @ 70nm
  - 28 wph @ 50nm (300mm)
- ➡ Large DOF ( $\sim 10$ mm)

## ◆ **Problems**

- ➡ Stencil masks
  - complementary masks
  - mask butting / overlay



- ➡ Limited to one tone resist strategy

## ◆ **Development efforts**

- ➡ MEDEA - Infineon, IMS (Vienna, Stuttgart)

